

THE STANDARD'S STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP AND CIRCULATION

To comply with the postal regulations The Standard herewith presents its semi-annual statement of ownership, management and circulation for the period beginning October 1, 1916, and ending April 1st, 1917.

Daily average delivered by carriers and by mail, net paid	5,097
Daily average delivered to employees of public and private institutions and complimentary copies to advertisers, etc.	296
Total average daily distribution	5,393

The following sworn statement has been filed in the postoffice:

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, Of the OGDEN STANDARD, published Daily, Except Sunday, at Ogden, Utah, for October 1st, 1916.

State of Utah,
County of Weber—ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. C. Glasmann, who, having been duly sworn according to law, depose and says that he is the Publisher of the Ogden Standard, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management and circulation of the publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1.—That the names and addresses of the publisher, managing editor, and business managers are:
Publisher—R. C. Glasmann, Ogden, Utah
Managing Editor—Frank Francis, Ogden, Utah
Business Managers—R. C. Glasmann, A. L. Glasmann, Ogden, Utah

2.—That the owners are:
Estate of Wm. Glasmann, Ogden, Utah

3.—That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4.—That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, upon the books of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5.—That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is 5,097

R. C. GLASSMANN, Publisher.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of April, 1917.

(SEAL) T. R. O'CONNELLY, Notary Public.

My Commission Expires January 20, 1921.

The Standard.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

An Independent Newspaper, published every evening except Sunday, without a muzzle or a club.



OUR PATRIOTIC DUTY IS PLAIN.

A brief definition of patriotic duty is to serve one's country cheerfully and wherever the service is most required. It is not necessary that it should be with sabre in hand or rifle on the shoulder. The humblest farmer in overalls, following the plow and tramping along the furrow, if the country needs him there, is just as much a soldier and a hero as though he wore the uniform of the army and, following the flag, marched to battle. The millions of men who are employed in hauling ammunition and supplies to the camps for the use of the men who do the fighting, as well as the surgeons and nurses who care for the wounded, are as essentially serving their country, as are men and boys who fire the guns. So also are the men and women who are at home eagerly engaged in the manufacture of guns, powder and shells, to be used and exploded by the soldiers at the front. And we may go one step farther and include the men, women and children, in the fields, who are raising the food for the sustenance of the army, the haulers of supplies, the surgeons, nurses and others at the front. The men, in the trenches, would last about as long without ammunition as they would without food. Empty stomachs in the line of battle are about as disastrous as empty rifles. And the necessity of a sufficient supply of food is quite as important as an ample supply of ammunition. The statement in the appeal of our citizens' committee of preparation and safety, published Monday evening, that

"Our nation needs a million soldiers in the trenches of France. And, in the present crisis, it is

ORPHEUM

LAST TIME TONIGHT
Another Great Picture

"Idle Wives"

The Play That Lifts the Curtain of Society's Glass Houses.

The Play With All Humanity in the Cast.

Admission 25c; Balcony 15c

just as patriotic to drill seed in a wheat field as it is to drill men into soldiers."

is certainly abreast of the times and of the foremost thought of the nation, for the press dispatches from Washington tell us that in a letter to the National Agricultural society meeting held in Washington, yesterday, to discuss mobilization of the country's food resources, President Wilson declared that it not only is the duty of the United States to take adequate steps to feed Americans but if possible to answer the call for food of other nations at war. He said:

"At the present moment it is our plain duty to take adequate steps to feed not only our own people, but that we may, if possible, answer the call for food of other nations now at war. In this greatest of human needs I feel that the American farmer will do his part to the utmost."

"By planting and increasing his production in every way possible every farmer will perform a labor of patriotism for which he will be recognized as a soldier of the commissary, adding his share to the food supply of our people."

Another Washington dispatch tells us that at yesterday's meeting of the cabinet, after a full and careful review of the many phases of the war, that:

"For present activities the allies are understood to be well supplied with munitions and to have as many men in the field as they can equip and feed under present conditions. Through a co-ordination of the munitions industry in the United States will be in a position later to supply any need in either field."

"Members of the council of national defense, who are also members of the cabinet, have been studying the best methods of aiding in the defeat of Germany, and they took to the president word that the most pressing need of Europe is for food and money. Therefore the American government will seek to supply those with whom it is making common cause. Instead of worrying about our sons being sent to the trenches—something that cannot possibly happen for many months because of their being untrained and unequal to the service, and that may never happen—let us turn ourselves into an industrious army and produce every pound of food that can be produced. Then by an economical use at home, we can send thousands of carloads to feed the allied armies and the starving people of those nations. That is our patriotic duty; it is the duty of the moment; the duty of the hour; the duty of the year; and our great commander-in-chief calls upon each of us to be 'a soldier of the commissary.' Let us respond at once and make the best possible showing."

THIS IS NOT A MONEY-MAKING PROPOSITION.

Expressing the very idea which has inspired the forming of Ogden's home guard and the starting of the campaign for stimulating crop production, the president of the International Typographical Union sends this letter to the New York World:

"Uncle Sam can enlist men, and he can buy the ammunition and the guns. But Uncle Sam cannot manufacture potatoes or beans or onions or turn-

ips. The home guard can. Organize the home guard in a 'Plant-an-Acre' army."

Responding to the suggestion, the World says:

"The most important duty for this crop season is that of the American farmer—fortunately with a certainty of profit to spur this energy—to put in seed every possible acre of spring wheat, to make up for world scarcity and a bad start in the winter-wheat states. But Mr. Scott outlines a form of national defense peculiarly appropriate for city and suburban dwellers who control land in small areas. This home guard every one not on a sick-bed can join, regardless of age or sex, and with the fine consciousness that they are defending their flag and country no less in the fields and truck gardens than in the trenches or munitions factories. Not one in a hundred of the people of the United States will have any fighting to do, but for the ninety and nine who stay at home there is the equal obligation of doing their duty to the nation as it presents itself—and one urgent aspect of that duty is to help feed the country. Not everybody can go into the trenches and not everybody can plant an acre, but nearly everybody can add his individual bit to the products of the soil, with the result of safeguarding Europe at the same time from the danger of famine."

Here in Ogden the one great drawback to this movement is the very high price the city has fixed for water to be used on vegetable gardens.

The city can well afford to give the water without cost because this is no time to be coining dollars out of the patriotism of the country.

Our mayor and his associates on the city commission are to be reckoned with as most ardent Americans, as keenly alive to the requirements of preparedness as the best informed, and we are confident they will further reduce the rate on water for irrigation purposes as the force of the argument for more reasonable rates is brought to bear on them.

There are 5,200 square yards in an acre. At the published rate of two cents a square yard, the city would be demanding \$104 an acre.

The charges fixed for water from the Bench canal is much less, but even that rate should be determined not on a basis of profit, but at actual cost of service in supervising the flow of water through the canal.

YOUR CHILDREN AND MY CHILDREN.

Porter Emerson Browne presents a dialogue in which Von Tirpitz, author of Germany's submarine ruthlessness, attempts to justify his crime of the ages:

"Ah," I exclaimed. "I see you have children."

He smiled benignly.

"Yes," he assented.

"Spare ones," I suggested, "that you are getting ready to blow up?"

"Not at all," he returned. "These are my children; or, I should say, my grandchildren."

"You rather like them, I infer."

"I love them," he returned warmly.

"They look like other children to me."

"Somewhat," he agreed.

"You would like to see them murdered?" I persisted.

"Certainly not!" he cried. "How can you suggest such a terrible thing?"

"Other people sort of fancy their children and grandchildren, too, you know," I explained. "And yet you haven't hesitated to slaughter them whenever the mood o'ertook you."

"That's different," he asserted.

"And how?" I queried.

"They are enemy children," he said.

"Oh, so you're afraid of them?"

"No," he answered. "But they," he explained, "are children of our enemies."

"Quite so," I said. "Just as your children are children of their enemies, isn't that so?"

"Yes," he admitted.

"But they haven't drowned your children in the icy black waters of a winter night. Why do you drown theirs?"

"War is war," he asserted dogmatically.

"It is," I agreed. "But aren't there different kinds of war?"

"What do you mean?" he demanded.

"One kind of war is where men fight men," I explained.

"Yes," he said.

"Another kind," I went on, "is where beasts murder babies."

He shifted uncomfortably in his chair.

"They drove us to it," he protested.

"No other nation has been driven to it in two thousand years," I said.

"Why you?"

"This war is different," he declared.

"It is," I assented. "You have made it so."

WILL OUR BOYS GO TO EUROPE.

Mothers are asking whether their boys will be sent to Europe. They can be reassured that no troops, except the most venturesome who offer for foreign service, will be transported across the ocean, this year, or even next.

Conditions may arise which would call for our armed participation in the trenches.

Suppose Russia is disorganized and no longer equipped to resist the central powers. A German drive this spring and summer would completely demoralize the Muscovites and remove them from the field of operations, and a separate peace may be made which would require the Russians to give aid to the Germans.

A calamity of those proportions would throw a tremendous weight on the French, Italians and British. Then America could not stand back and re-

fuse to accept a full share of the burden.

This British offensive at Arras, no doubt, is timed to keep the Germans from concentrating all their reserves on the Russian front, and is intended to save the new republic from complete breakdown.

If the American people desire to know to what extent they are to be called on to help cage the man-eating tiger of Europe, they must watch events on the Russian lines.

EVERYWHERE DISTRESS EXISTS.

What misery the inhabitants of other countries is suffering cannot be understood by a people as far removed from the scenes of devastation and desolation as we are.

Each day the Standard is made aware of the widespread call for help and the magnitude of the demand for aid, as the mails regularly bring letters appealing for assistance.

Today the letters carry the following inscriptions:

"American relief for Armenians and Syrians."

"The commission for relief in Belgium."

"The commission for relief of the Jews."

"Commission for relief of French orphans."

From one hundred different sources come cries for help. We dread the thought of failing to meet the pleadings for help, and yet know hundreds of thousands of war sufferers must perish owing to the inability of America to care for them.

MISS RANKIN'S WEAKNESS.

As a very strong pro-German paper, the Pittsburg Leader offers a surprise in this criticism of Miss Jeannette Rankin, under the heading, "She Voted Against the Flag":

"When Miss Jeannette Rankin, the first woman to go to congress, voted against the war resolution, did she set woman suffrage back 20 years? Miss Rankin failed the suffrage cause at the most critical moment of its existence. She voted against the American flag. Her vote 'No' on the proposition to defend her country and that of her fellow suffragists may weaken the entire structure on which she was elevated to her seat in congress. When called upon to vote she exhibited no real capacity to exercise this great privilege. Weakness, hesitation, timidity and nervous hysteria were displayed when she should have been strong, courageous and calmly determined. Miss Rankin was actually unable to vote until forced to do so by the mistle demands of her associates. And when the answer finally came and she had taken her stall among those who would tie the hands of the nation in its hour of greatest peril this first standard-bearer of woman suffrage permitted the colors to drop from her nervous grasp and collapsed into her chair."

FIRE AND ROBBERY IN TAILOR SHOPS ON 24TH STREET

One tailor shop on Twenty-fourth street was the scene of a fire last night and another was the scene of a robbery, both proprietors suffering substantial losses of property. It was not made certain today that there was any connection between the robbery and the fire, but that such was the case is being considered.

The fire occurred shortly after 2 a. m., in the establishment of C. L. Wappler, at Hudson avenue and Twenty-fourth street, and but for the quick response by the fire department to the alarm call the shop in all probability would have been gutted by flames, as it was well filled with clothing and other inflammable articles. The big plate glass window at the east side of the shop was broken by the heat and the firemen directed two streams of chemical through the opening. In a short time the flames were extinguished. Mr. Wappler's loss will amount to several hundred dollars.

The robbery occurred at the shop of K. Katayama, 236 Twenty-fourth street, and a gold watch and chain, a check for \$15, one pair of pants and a derby hat were stolen.

BRILLIANT FUTURE FOR GERMAN PEOPLE

AMSTERDAM, April 11, via London. 11:15 a. m.—The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung predicts a brilliant future for Germany, with the realization after the war of the emperor's promise of wider suffrage for Prussia.

It says: "The future of Germany is perhaps being decided on the west front. Newer and better times for Germany will be a result of the battle near Arras and Soissons. The greater the victory the greater the new Germany and the more beautiful the future."

At the Post Office

you can buy one stamp at the same rate as you would pay if you bought a hundred dollars worth. Jim's Groceries is run like the post office. Any one can buy a case just as cheap as a case. Ready for business in a few days.

AT 183 TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

PANTAGES SENDS OGDEN ANOTHER GOOD BILL THIS WEEK

Bob Fitzsimmons, the mighty gladiator of the fist arena, the champion of all the champions, is going to be a visitor to Ogden this week. He is the star of the new Pantages vaudeville show to be presented at the Orpheum this week, beginning with tomorrow's matinee. Bob and his son, Bobby, junior, will appear in a monologistic and exhibition boxing act that is sure to send thrills up and down the enthusiasts and to provide intense interest for all who know what Bob Fitzsimmons achieved in the athletic world, and Bob will do the talking.

The new show also gives five other splendid offerings, as follows:

A delightful musical comedy entitled "Mr. Chaser," with clever comedians, sparkling comedy, song, dance and a boy of handsome girls.

Joe Chong Haw and Rosie Yuen Moey, noted Chinese dancers. This clever pair of oriental dancers are described as the "Chinese Castles."

Sol and Leslie Berns will offer a scintillant act of snappy songs, patter and lively dance steps. They are two of the jolliest entertainers Alexander Pantages has sent over the circuit for many a week, and their act at the local Orpheum house is expected to prove one of the big comedy hits of the all-star bill.

Then comes Anthony and Mack with a brand-new, original comedy hit, interspersed here and there with fragrant dashes of "punch" and "real pep." The picture feature will be Mutt and Jeff and the Universal weekly with the latest war happenings.—Advertisement.

'IDLE WIVES' PLAYS LAST TIME TONIGHT

"Idle Wives," one of the best photo-plays of the current season, closes its engagement tonight at the Orpheum theater. Great interest has been taken in this picture from the excellent business it has enjoyed by Orpheum patrons and all have voted it better than all others of the larger features booked by Manager Goss. "Idle Wives" is different from other picture inasmuch as the plot carries four stories of four different families with the happy ending of lessons brought home to each family. If you haven't seen "Idle Wives" try to see it tonight. It's well worth your time.—Advertisement.

Theatres

AT THE OGDEN

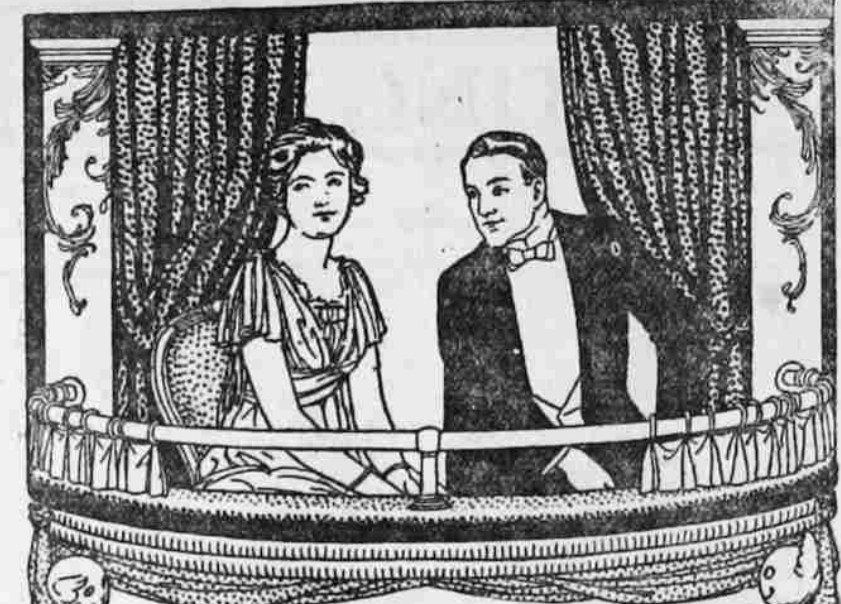
Louise Glauin in "The Sweetheart of the Doomed" was the principal attraction at the Ogden theatre last night, though the new episode of "Patria" had many of its followers in the several audiences that filled the playhouse from late afternoon until nearly midnight. "The Sweetheart of the Doomed" is a photo drama with a war environment and a high society theme, blended into a continuity of dramatic scenes. It is a Thomas H. Ince production and Miss Glauin as Marie, Marie Roget is given fine opportunities to display her personal charm and ability to interpret emotional roles. The scenes are laid in France and the war is of the present.

In her debutante days, so the screen reveals, Marie was robbed of her sweetheart through his father. Her grief, as she grows older, turns to hatred of men and in vampire fashion she revenges herself upon the stronger sex. In this new life she is known as Honore Zonlay and fully appreciating her power she becomes obsessed with a desire to complete her revenge by making General Durand, father of her youthful sweetheart, a victim of her charms. She succeeds in obtaining a proposal of marriage from him and a public announcement of their engagement.

But at this time a young man, Paul Montaigne, the general's orderly, comes into her life and they fall mutually in love. The war opens and Montaigne is called to serve his country as a secret service agent and is sent into German territory by General Durand. News comes that he has been killed and then Marie turns upon Durand and upbraids him for having been twice responsible for the keenest sorrow that can come to man or woman, the loss of a sweetheart. The general bows to the truth of the charge and then advises Marie to devote herself to being "the sweetheart of the doomed." The sweetheart of the doomed takes the advice and, as most audiences would have it, through her service as a nurse, she is reunited with her second sweetheart and recovers her faith in God. The play is intensely interesting and splendidly acted. Miss Glauin doing particularly fine work in the closing scenes.

SWITZERLAND TO ACT

BERNE, via Paris, April 11, 1:50 a. m.—As a result of the rupture of relations between the United States and Austria, Switzerland will take charge of Austrian interests in Paris. The Swiss will also look after Italian and French interests in Vienna which have been formerly cared for by the American embassy.



An Indescribable Air

of style-superiority stamps every Betty Wales Dress, for Betty Wales Dresses are designed especially to meet the exacting taste of critical girls and youthful women.

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Smart, charming styles—ready-to-wear, including even Kleintert Gem Dress Shields in place. Buying garments with the "Betty Wales" label saves time, worry, money, as well as insuring satisfaction in every detail.



BURTS

"The House of Quality and Fashion."

Exclusive "Betty Wales" Dealer

GEN. WOOD OPENS LEAGUE SEASON

NEW YORK, April 11.—Baseball took the field today before the nation at war. The approval of the military authorities is evidenced by the fact that Major General Leonard Wood will open the American league season here by tossing out the new ball at the Polo grounds.

National league games are scheduled at Chicago, Cincinnati and Brooklyn. The opening game at Boston with New York in this league was declared off because the grounds are covered with snow. The season in the American league will start with games at St. Louis, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York. The weather promises to be generally fair, but temperatures remain too low for ideal baseball conditions.

Club owners expect a fairly prosperous season, but admit that receipts and attendance probably will be cut by the war. They are encouraged, however, by the fact that the game flourished during the Spanish-American war and that the international league games in Canada last summer were well attended.

AMERICAN NURSE IS IMPRISONED

Germans Place Her in Bitter Cold Basement With Very Little Food.

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 11.—A letter from Miss Pauline M. Jordan of this city, who went with a Red cross

party to Bucharest last November, brought the information that she had been imprisoned by the Germans. She wrote that she had been placed in a basement which was bitterly cold and was provided with only a very little food.

Previous letters had told of Miss Jordan's escape to the Russian border after the bombardment of Bucharest and the place of her capture and imprisonment was not made known in her letter.

ETHEL CLAYTON in "MAN'S WOMAN" AT THE UTAH THEATRE



A WORLD PICTURE
DRABY—MADE
ETHEL CLAYTON
in "Man's Woman"
with ROCKCLIFFE FELLOWS

This is one of the very best roles that Miss Clayton has ever appeared in. It is a glowing, throbbing story of modern life and gives her splendid opportunities for the display of all her wonderful acting abilities. See this production. Last Time Today.

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